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EXAMINER	
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2622	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/944,460	RENEAU ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Trang U. Tran	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 August 2006*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-2, 5 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Penney (US Patent No. 5,325,131).

In considering claim 1, Penney discloses all the claimed subject matter, note 1) the claimed generating an internal component video signal in a particular format is met by the HDTV format (Fig. 1, col. 2, lines 19-55), 2) the claimed receiving first and second video signals via the respective first and second component video signal inputs, each received video signal having a video format that is one of multiple video formats is met by the plurality of inputs video signals from a plurality of sources, such as NTSC, PAL, SECAM, etc. and the unused HDTV inputs (Fig. 1, col. 2, lines 19 to col. 3, line 7), 3) the claimed processing the received first and second video signals is met by the master control switcher 10 which has as inputs video signals from a plurality of sources, such as NTSC, PAL, SECAM, etc. (Fig. 1, col. 2, lines 19-55), 4) the claimed selecting, in the first stage, one of the internal component video signal and the processed first

video signal is met by the master control switcher 10 which has as inputs video signals from a plurality of sources, such as NTSC, PAL, SECAM, etc. (Fig. 1, col. 2, lines 19-55), 5) the claimed converting the video format of the selected video signal from the first stage selecting step to the particular video format if the video format of the selected video signal from the first stage selecting step is different from the particular video format is met by the up converter 12 (Fig. 1, col. 2, lines 19-55), 6) the claimed selecting, in the second stage, one of the converted video signal and the processed second video signal is met by the auxiliary selector 14 (Fig. 1, col. 2, line 19 to col. 3, line 25), and 7) the claimed providing the selected video signal from the second stage selected step as an is met by the HDTV output (Fig. 1, col. 2, line 19 to col. 3, line 25).

In considering claim 2, the claimed wherein processing step comprises the step of: determining the video format of the first video signal before the converting step is met by the control signal controls the auxiliary selector 14 to determine which input video signal is applied to the respective output and the unused (HDTV) inputs (Fig. 1, col. 2, line 19 to col. 3, line 7).

In considering claim 5, the claimed wherein the output is an output of the video signal receiver is met by the HDTV output (Fig. 1, col. 2, line 19 to col. 3, line 25).

In considering claim 20, the claimed further comprising the step of converting the video format of the processed first video signal into the particular format, if the processed first video signal is not in the particular format, and the first stage selecting step selects one of the converted processed first signal and internal component video

signal is met by the up-converter 12 and the auxiliary selector 14 (Fig. 1, col. 2, line 19 to col. 3, line 7).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Penney (US Patent No. 5,325,131) in view of Bannister et al. (US Patent No. 4,743,958).

In considering claim 3, Penney discloses all the limitations of the instant invention as discussed in claim 1 above, except for providing the claimed wherein the one of multiple video formats is one of RGB and YUV video formats. Bannister et al disclose the RGB component video is input over the three input lines 18a, 18b, 18c at a second source input and YUV component video is input at a third source input over the three input lines 19a, 19b and 19c (Fig. 1, col. 2, lines 10-28). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the RGB and YUV video formats as taught by Penney into Bannister et al's system in order to provide a multiple television standards input selector and converter for digital video effects device.

In considering claim 4, Penney discloses all the limitations of the instant invention as discussed in claim 1 above, except for providing the claimed wherein the particular

video format is a YUV video format. Bannister et al disclose the present invention has been describes as producing a standard Y/U:V output (Fig. 1, col. 3, lines 50-55). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate YUV video format as taught by Penney into Bannister et al's system in order to provide a multiple television standards input selector and converter for digital video effects device.

6. Claims 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Penney (US Patent No. 5,325,131) in view of Jaspers et al. (US Patent No. 6,697,110 B1).

In considering claim 6, Penney disclose all the limitations of the instant invention as discussed in claim 1 above, except for providing the claimed wherein the converting step includes the step of utilizing a video format matrix converter. Jaspers et al teach that in the embodiment of Fig. 9A, the matrix circuit MX comprises a conventional RGB-to-YUV matrix circuit which converts the output signal g of the color matrix B and the output signals R'' and B'' of the white balance control circuit WBC into a luminance signal and the chrominance signals V and U (Fig. 9A, col. 11, lines 8-19). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the RGB-to-YUV matrix converter circuit as taught by Jaspers et al into Penney's system since it merely amounts to selecting readily available RGB-to-YUV matrix converter.

In considering claim 7, the claimed wherein the step of utilizing a video format video converter includes the step of utilizing a video format matrix converter that is

operative to convert an RGB video format signal into a YUV video format converter is met by the matrix circuit MX comprises a conventional RGB-to-YUV matrix circuit which converts the output signal g of the color matrix B and the output signals R" and B" of the white balance control circuit WBC into a luminance signal and the chrominance signals V and U (Fig. 9A, col. 11, lines 8-19 of Jaspers et al).

7. Claims 8, 11-16 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Penney (US Patent No. 5,325,131) in view of Kim (US Patent No. 5,361,099).

In considering claim 8, Penney discloses all the claimed subject matter, note 1) the claimed a video signal receiver comprising: first and second component video format inputs operative to receive respective first and second component video signals, each signal in one of various video formats is met by the plurality of inputs video signals from a plurality of sources, such as NTSC, PAL, SECAM, etc. and the unused HDTV inputs (Fig. 1, col. 2, lines 19 to col. 3, line 7), 2) a first switch in communication with said first video processor and operative to select one of the internal component video signal and the processed first component video signal is met by the master control switcher 10 which has as inputs video signals from a plurality of sources, such as NTSC, PAL, SECAM, etc. (Fig. 1, col. 2, lines 19-55), 3) the claimed a first format converter in communication with said first video processor and operative to convert the video format of the selected video signal from the first switch to the predetermined video format if the video format the selected video signal from the first switch is different from the predetermined video format is met by the up converter 12 (Fig. 1, col. 2, lines 19-

55), 4) the claimed a second switch in communication with said second video processor and operative to select one of the processed second component video signal and the converted video signal is met by the auxiliary selector 14 (Fig. 1, col. 2, line 19 to col. 3, line 25), and 5) the claimed a component video format output in communication with said video processor and said format converter and operative to selectively output one of the received component video signal and the converted video signal is met by the HDTV output (Fig. 1, col. 2, line 19 to col. 3, line 25).

However Bannister et al explicitly does not disclose the claimed first and second video processors in communication with said respective first and second component video format inputs and operative to provide video processing of the respective first and second received component video signals.

Kim teaches that the NTSC/HDTV community receiving system includes a microcomputer 1 for generating a control signal corresponding to an HDTV system or a NTSC system according to a user's selection, an HDTV tuner 10 for tuning an HDTV signal to a channel desired by a user, a NTSC tuner 20 for tuning a NTSC signal to a channel desired by the user (Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 43-65).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the HDTV and NTSC tuners and processors as taught by Kim into Penney's system in order to capable of receiving mixed video broadcast signals having a plurality of different formats, converting received video signals into video signals having a format different from that of the received signals.

In considering claim 11, the claimed further comprising a second format converter in communication with the first video processor and operative to convert the video format of the processed first video signal to the predetermined video format, wherein the first switch selects one of the converted processed first video signal and the internal component video signal is met by the auxiliary selector 14 (Fig. 1, col. 2, line 19 to col. 3, line 25 of Penney).

In considering claim 12, the claimed further comprising a processor in communication with said first and second switches, said processor operative to provide switch control signals to said first and second switches is met by the control signal controls the auxiliary selector 14 to determine which input video signal is applied to the respective output and the unused (HDTV) inputs (Fig. 1, col. 2, line 19 to col. 3, line 7 of Penney).

In considering claim 13, the claimed wherein said video processor is further operative to determine if the video format of the received video signal is the same as the predetermined video format is met by the control signal controls the auxiliary selector 14 to determine which input video signal is applied to the respective output and the unused (HDTV) inputs (Fig. 1, col. 2, line 19 to col. 3, line 7 of Penney).

In considering claim 14, the claimed wherein the second processor is further operative to provide a control signal to said processor to provide the control signal to said second switch is met by the control signal controls the auxiliary selector 14 to determine which input video signal is applied to the respective output and the unused (HDTV) inputs (Fig. 1, col. 2, line 19 to col. 3, line 7 of Penney).

Claim 15 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 8.

In considering claim 16, Penney discloses all the claimed subject matter, note 1) the claimed further comprising: means for determining the video format of the selected video signal from the first switch is met by the control signal controls the auxiliary selector 14 to determine which input video signal is applied to the respective output and the unused (HDTV) inputs (Fig. 1, col. 2, line 19 to col. 3, line 7), and 2) the claimed means operative in response to said means for determining the video format of the selected video signal from the first switch to enable conversion of the video format of the selected video signal from the first switch is met by the up converter 12 (Fig. 1, col. 2, lines 19-55).

Claim 19 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 11.

8. Claims 9 and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Penney (US Patent No. 5,325,131) in view of Kim (US Patent No. 5,361,099) and further in view of Bannister et al. (US Patent No. 4,743,958).

In considering claim 9, the combination of Penney and Kim discloses all the limitations of the instant invention as discussed in claim 8 above, except for providing the claimed wherein various formats include an RGB video format and a YUV video formats. Bannister et al disclose the RGB component video is input over the three input lines 18a, 18b, 18c at a second source input and YUV component video is input at a third source input over the three input lines 19a, 19b and 19c (Fig. 1, col. 2, lines 10-28). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the RGB and YUV video formats as taught by Bannister et

al into the combination of Penney and Kim's system in order to provide a multiple television standards input selector and converter for digital video effects device.

In considering claim 17, the combination of Penney and Kim discloses all the limitations of the instant invention as discussed in claim 15 above, except for providing the claimed wherein the predetermined video format is a YUV. Bannister et al disclose the present invention has been describes as producing a standard Y/U:V output (Fig. 1, col. 3, lines 50-55). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate YUV video format as taught by Bannister et al into the combination of Penney and Kim's system in order to provide a multiple television standards input selector and converter for digital video effects device.

Claim 18 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in claim 9.

9. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Penney (US Patent No. 5,325,131) in view of Kim (US Patent No. 5,361,099), Bannister et al. (US Patent No. 4,743,958), as applied to claims 8-9 above, and further in view of Jaspers et al. (US Patent No. 6,697,110 B1).

In considering claim 10, the combination of Penney, Kim and Bannister et al disclose all the limitations of the instant invention as discussed in claims 8-9 above, except for providing the claimed wherein the predetermined video format is YUV and said format converter comprises an RGB to YUV video format matrix converter. Jaspers et al teach that in the embodiment of Fig. 9A, the matrix circuit MX comprises a conventional RGB-to-YUV matrix circuit which converts the output signal g of the color matrix B and the output signals R" and B" of the white balance control circuit WBC into

a luminance signal and the chrominance signals V and U (Fig. 9A, col. 11, lines 8-19). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the RGB-to-YUV matrix converter circuit as taught by Jaspers et al into the combination of Penney, Kim and Bannister et al's system in since it merely amounts to selecting readily available RGB-to-YUV matrix converter.

Conclusion

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Trang U. Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-7358. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM - 5:30 PM, Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David L. Ometz can be reached on (571) 272-7593. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

September 30, 2007

Trang U. Tran
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2622